

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 24 and ending on page 15, line 27, with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 4 is a view in cross-section along line IV-IV in Fig. 3. Thus, in Fig. 4 two segments 6a and 6b are shown. Starting with one of the segments 6a, in this view it can be seen that there are nine collimator passages 18a-18c available for three radioactive sources 9 contained in a respective aperture 8 in the source carrier arrangement. The sizes of the collimators 18a-18c are arranged in an alternating sequence, such as for instance, the first collimator passage 18a providing a beam of 14 mm in diameter, the second collimator passage 18b providing a beam of 8 mm in diameter, the third collimator passage 18c providing a beam of 4 mm in diameter, the fourth collimator passage 18a starting the sequence all over by providing a beam of 14 mm in diameter, etc. However, the collimator passages 18a-18c could, alternatively, be arranged in another order, e.g. to provide the sequence 14 mm, 4 mm, 8 mm. In the figure the apertures 8 of the source carrier arrangement are arranged in register with the first, fourth and seventh collimator passages 18a, or rather their respective inlets 20, said collimator passages all providing a beam of 14 mm in diameter at the focus. Each segment may be individually displaced in a straight direction as is illustrated with the double-headed arrow in order to select another group of collimator passages, i.e. another beam diameter size for any segment. If the segment is displaced so that the radioactive sources 9 face a surface in between the collimator passages, those radioactive sources will be shut off, i.e. essentially no or only a minimum radiation from those sources will reach the focus. A segment may also like the segment 6b in Fig. 4 be displaced to such an extent that

one of the three shown apertures will be located beside and outside of the first or ninth collimator passage. This allows of the possibility to arrange only two of the three radiation sources 9 in register with two collimator passages. Thus, this and other embodiments do not only enable that differently sized beams are simultaneously directed from different directions toward a common focus, but also that different numbers of beams may simultaneously be directed from different directions.